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NEWCASTLE.

PLAGUE IN MAN.

Patients remaining under treatment May 20, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	1
Discharged during week (case 3).....	1
Died.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	4

PLAGUE IN RATS.

Number of rats destroyed, 729; examined, 729; infected, 33.

NORTHERN RIVERS.

Ballina.—Last case May 9, 1905.

Lismore.—

Patients remaining under treatment May 20, 1905.....	4
Admitted during week.....	0
Discharged during week (cases 2 and 3).....	2
Died during week.....	0
Remaining under treatment May 27, 1905.....	2

Ulmarra.—There is no history of infection in connection with either of the 2 fatal cases reported to this Department as suspicious of plague, but examination of imperfectly taken bacteriological specimens, which is surrounded with considerable difficulty, is proceeding.

By order:

G. H. KING, *Secretary*.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Contagious diseases, April, 1905.

[From official reports.]

The number of cases and deaths from infectious diseases for the month of April, 1905, was as follows: Smallpox, 11 cases; measles, 110 cases and 15 deaths; diphtheria, 23 cases and 6 deaths; whooping cough, 15 cases and 2 deaths; enteric fever, 29 cases and 6 deaths; dysentery, 1 case; varicella, 27 cases; anthrax, 5 cases, 1 death; scarlatina, 122 cases, 37 deaths; trachoma, 4 cases; mumps, 115 cases; influenza, 412 cases, and erysipelas, 4 cases.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports as follows: Week ended July 6, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 8,500; number of deaths, 6, including 1 from yellow fever; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, infected. The death from yellow fever, occurring here on the 4th instant, was in the person of the superintendent of police, aged 41 years, born in Ireland of English parents. He had lived in the Tropics for twenty years. He was taken ill on the morning of the 24th last month, and all the characteristics of this dis-